

conduct a full and complete investigation and study of the civil defense program of the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HARVEY of Indiana:

H. Con. Res. 392. Concurrent resolution proposing establishment of a State safety council and local safety councils within each State; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BATTIN:

H.R. 9173. A bill for the relief of Miles City Saleyards Co. of Miles City, Mont.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BREWSTER:

H.R. 9174. A bill for the relief of Ana Noglyte de Bujevicus; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 9175. A bill for the relief of Helena Zelazny; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EVERETT:

H.R. 9176. A bill for the relief of Edwin Chi-Chang Cheng; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FINO:

H.R. 9177. A bill for the relief of Despina Doxis and Vassilire Doxis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 9178. A bill for the relief of Francesco Lupo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GUBSER:

H.R. 9179. A bill for the relief of Hamilton Kwai-Wah Ho; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARDING:

H.R. 9180. A bill for the relief of Noreen Joyce Baden; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HORAN:

H.R. 9181. A bill for the relief of Hong-Kyw Cho; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KARTH:

H.R. 9182. A bill for the relief of Mohine W. Bakhos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MACDONALD:

H.R. 9183. A bill for the relief of Commander Gardiner Luce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

H.R. 9184. A bill for the relief of the estates of Ida Ella Floe, Stephen Floe, and Claudette N. Bline, and for the relief of Kerri Marie Bline; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. QUIE:

H.R. 9185. A bill for the relief of Owen L. Green; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.R. 9186. A bill for the relief of Eladio Aris (also known as Eladio Aris Carvallo); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SANTANGELO:

H.R. 9187. A bill for the relief of Biagio Zago; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SISK:

H.R. 9188. A bill to relieve Theodore A. Anderson from loss of agricultural conservation program benefits; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

209. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Mr. Arthur E. Smith, Americanism chairman, Fourth District, the American Legion Department of Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio, stating that "under no circumstances should the Government or people of the United States of America extend diplomatic recognition or aid to the pretended government of the Communist conspiracy in China or any such part thereof as Outer Mongolia," which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The Cattle Brand—Identification— Inspection Program in Texas

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. R. POAGE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 1961

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, the cattle industry has historically been by far the largest agricultural activity in the State of Texas. Cattle stealing, or rustling, has always been one of the greatest problems. The Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association was organized at Graham, Tex., almost 90 years ago for the primary purpose of eliminating cattle stealing. It is today the largest livestock association in the United States and its primary activity remains the abolishing of cattle rustling.

Actually, there is more cattle stealing today than at any time in history. It is probably due in large part to the development of modern transportation which enables a cow thief to load stolen animals into a truck at night and sell them in any one of a hundred different markets tomorrow. The need for a coordinated system of cattle identification was never as great as it is today.

Historically, branding has provided the best and most practical means of identification, but branding is not now and never has been a universal practice, nor is it the exclusive method of identification. Obviously, natural breed, size, age, coloring, and so forth, provides effective identification, but it is not as readily described as brand identification.

About 1942 Congress passed legislation which empowered the Department

of Agriculture to authorize local agencies to conduct brand inspection within their areas. In many States there is an official or State program of brand inspection. In Texas this program is conducted by the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association, and it involves the identification of cattle by all practical means, not simply by a record of brands alone. For a number of years this inspection was confined very largely to the larger terminal markets. With the extension of Federal control to all auction rings, this service was extended to possibly 200 markets in Texas and some in more distant points. The association provides inspectors, pays their salaries, and maintains a general clearinghouse at Fort Worth, where records of all animals brought on to a posted market are kept, as well as reports of all stolen cattle. The reports of sale go into the Fort Worth market every night. Of course, reports of theft are made as rapidly as they are discovered. Here, within the limits of information available, the association conducts a kind of fingerprint identification. Such identification cannot be conducted by any other existing agency because there is no such agency presently in existence which has the organization or facilities for this activity. This checking of sales has resulted in the apprehension of hundreds of cases of cattle stealing.

Apparently, there was no objection to the work of the association until the large number of auction rings were brought under its jurisdiction in 1957. At that time 13 rings joined in protest. Two of the operators have formally withdrawn their protest in the meantime and no one knows if many of the remaining 11 are actually interested in conducting this protest. It is, however, clear that the protest and the only pro-

test to the activities of the Association was filed by the operators of auction rings, not by livestock producers.

If the legislation was passed for the benefit of livestock producers, as the Congress apparently assumed it was, it seems that the Department would want to determine the degree of producer acceptance of the present practice. On the other hand, if the legislation is to be interpreted as having been passed for the benefit of auction rings, then it would seem that the number of auction rings favoring the program is many times greater than those opposing it. In the above-mentioned protest those auction rings opposing the program indicated that their opposition was based on, first, the fact that the association makes a charge of 8 cents per head for each animal on which they file a report. This is indeed a fact, but apparently no one contends that the 8 cents is excessive. On the contrary, it is apparently the smallest charge made in any State for this purpose. It is also contended that in some cases the inspector did not actually inspect the animals for which the charge was made. The association has agreed that this situation should be corrected and that in the future no charges will be made for animals not physically inspected.

The protesting auction rings in their complaint also argued that in many parts of Texas branding was not common practice. Admittedly, it is not a universal practice in any part of Texas. Admittedly, it may not be conducted by a majority of producers in certain parts of Texas, but certainly branding is used by a representative number of cattlemen in every part of Texas. In discussing the prevalence of branding, however, the auction operators ignore the fact that this inspection program is indeed an in-

spection of all identifying marks, not simply a brand inspection program. Much of the confusion in regard to this program seems to stem from a misunderstanding of this point.

Marketing Program for Wheat

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CATHERINE MAY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 1961

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Agriculture, I am glad to join with a number of my colleagues from wheat-producing areas of the United States in today introducing legislation to establish a marketing program for wheat. At the same time, we are urging the Secretary of Agriculture to develop, under the procedures provided by the Agricultural Act of 1961, recommendations for a comprehensive, long-range wheat program, embodying the principles of this legislation, in sufficient time so that the Secretary's recommendations can be submitted to the Congress by January 1962.

Basically, this is a simple program. Instead of wheat acreage allotments as we know them, each producer would be assigned a quota in bushels which he can sell into the market for food and export. The total quota for all producers would be established somewhat less than the total wheat requirements, with the balance needed to come out of Commodity Credit Corporation stocks.

In order for a producer to receive a marketing quota, he would retire at least 10 percent of his historical wheat acres. This will prevent the shifting of the burden of overproduction to other commodities.

This program has many advantages over the present allotment program. Most important, I believe, will be the effect on quality of wheat produced. Under the present program a farmer can dispose of all the bushels he can raise on his allotted acres. Thus, his incentive is to grow the most bushels possible, regardless of the quality of wheat. Under the legislation I have introduced today, since the farmer can sell only a limited number of bushels for food and export, he will want to produce the highest quality possible in order to receive a premium for this limited quantity. As a result we will have a higher quality of wheat for domestic consumption as well as an improved quality in our wheat exports.

Another important feature of this program will be an orderly reduction of Government stocks to a desirable level. By this approach the Government will be able to reduce its stocks each year without disrupting the market. This will result in a tremendous saving to the taxpayer.

As compared with the wheat program in effect in 1961, this new approach could save the Government at least \$200

million the first year and up to \$500 million by the end of the third year. This saving would be due to the disposition of Government stocks plus the savings in storage charges as a result of the reduction in inventory.

I am hopeful, Mr. Speaker, that the Department of Agriculture will support this meaningful and workable program, which also deserves the support of the Congress.

A Bill To Deal With Problems Arising by Reason of Communist Propaganda Originating Abroad and Distributed in the United States by First-Class Mail

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANCIS E. WALTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 1961

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday I introduced a bill which is designed to deal with certain aspects of the rather complex problems arising by reason of the influx of millions of pieces of Communist propaganda which have their origin abroad and are now disseminated in great part by first-class mail within the United States. This bill is proposed to amend the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 so as to require the Postmaster General in certain cases to give notice to the addressee of the use of the mail for the dissemination of Communist propaganda.

Within recent months we have observed an acceleration of the Communist brainwashing effort directed at the free world and particularly to residents of the United States. This increased tempo of Communist propaganda activity, I believe, bears a close relation to the rising temperature of the international situation, which in turn is a consequence of the growing power and arrogance of the Communist bloc. Communist propaganda items from abroad transmitted through the U.S. postal service have increased in the year 1960 to an astounding 137 percent over the year 1959, whereas the increase in the year 1959 over the year 1958 was only 18 percent. During the year 1959, the U.S. Customs Service processed over 6 million packages of Communist propaganda, containing over 10 million items of printed matter. In 1960, over 14 million packages were processed, containing in excess of 21 million items, such as newspapers, magazines, books, pictures, and posters. During the 2 months of February and March 1961, over 162,000 packages of magazines and 11,000 packages of newspapers were addressed to the United States from Communist Cuba, which is now the base of Communist operations in this hemisphere. The extraordinary Communist effort in the field of propaganda is further attested by a report of the U.S. Office of Education indicating that in 1959 the Soviet Union published over 30 million books,

containing 830 titles, in 26 foreign languages, for dissemination to non-Communist countries and which were either distributed free or sold far below cost mainly to Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

In the above figures of packages of Communist propaganda entering the United States, I did not include in that number the millions of pieces of first-class mail, containing Communist propaganda, also received from abroad. Such mail is not opened for inspection, and presents certain obvious problems. It is significant that the Communist conspiracy is now extensively utilizing first-class mailing privileges as a means for disseminating their poison and fiction. I have received reports and complaints from all areas of the United States. Many people have become annoyed, and some confused, and others alarmed. A good bit of this mail is addressed to foreign language groups, who sense the possibility of blackmail or harm. The extent of the effort clearly attests the importance with which the Communists regard this propaganda campaign. George V. Allen, formerly Director of the U.S. Information Agency, previously estimated that the amount expended by the Communists in the year 1957 for propaganda in the non-Communist world was between \$500 to \$750 million. Present estimates of the amount being expended in this field indicates that the amount may well exceed \$2 billion.

How does one cope with this propaganda? Does one collect and destroy such items of propaganda piece by piece? Is this presently practicable, or even desirable? Curiously, Lenin long ago pointed up the absurdity of such an effort. In his notorious theoretical document, "What's To Be Done," Lenin laid down the basic doctrine for the conduct of Communist propaganda, and agitational activities. While stressing the importance of the distribution of "illegal literature" by his band of secret Communist revolutionaries, he amused himself by pointing out the difficulties which the opponents of communism would find in coping with it. He said, "the police will soon come to realize the folly and futility of setting the whole judicial and administrative machine into motion to intercept every copy of a publication that is being broadcast in thousands."

Now I would point out that the success of such "illegal literature" depends upon the people to whom it is addressed. Lenin must have assumed the existence of an unsophisticated audience. That will not be the case in the United States. The antidote for the poison of Communist propaganda is knowledge and truth. I have no real fear that this absurd Communist propaganda will seduce any appreciable segment of our people, or lead them from the path of reason and loyalty—if our people are adequately informed as to its nature, origin, and character.

In the Internal Security Act of 1950 (title I, cited as the Subversive Activities Control Act) we there had to deal with

the problems involved in the dissemination of Communist propaganda within the United States by Communist-action and front groups. Under section 10, these problems were met in part simply by requiring Communist organizations, against whom a final order to register is in effect, to label all publications transmitted in the mail as being disseminated by a Communist organization, and to announce that sponsorship of any radio or television broadcast conducted by them. We there felt that if our people were informed of the nature, origin, and contents of such propaganda activity, they would be able to judge and deal with it. The bill which I have introduced yesterday, in fact and in effect, supplements section 10 of the Internal Security Act. While section 10 requires the labeling of Communist propaganda disseminated by internal Communist organizations, the bill I introduced extends the disclosure process to publications transmitted by mail from without the United States to persons resident here.

Moreover, I believe that it is important to strengthen the democratic process, which I believe is the natural effect and result of this type of disclosure and information statute. If our people are informed of the nature and techniques of Communist propaganda—and this is a responsibility of the educational process and the free press—we shall not need fear that our people will become infected. Knowledge is the most effective immunization against the propaganda virus. I believe that when all our people understand the degraded and corrupt tactics of Marxism-Leninism, the Communists will find their propaganda effort to be waste of money and paper. They will not undermine our society. They shall only destroy themselves.

Propane Gas Import Restrictions Should Be Lifted

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 1961

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization has presently under consideration the question of the need of lifting of the restrictions on the importation of residual oil. I wish to point out that during the consideration of this question, we must not overlook an additional product which is now restricted and on which such restrictions should have been lifted.

Mr. Speaker, I am talking about the importation of propane gas.

An objective study of the background leading to the issuance of the President's proclamation on import restrictions indicates that mandatory import controls were not intended to apply to propane and could not reasonably have been an influencing factor in the issuance of the proclamation. The proclamation was

based upon a report of the Director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. The Director's analysis in no instance makes any reference to propane gas or to "unfinished products." It is also important to note that propane was not included under the voluntary control program. It is apparent from this cursory examination that propane was not an influencing factor in the promulgation of the President's proclamation, as can be amply demonstrated from that fact that no propane was imported into district 1 through 4 during the period covered by the Director's report. Furthermore, there has been and is no allocation for the importation of propane.

Therefore, it is obvious that an order to prevent importation could not and should not apply to a product that was not at the time even being imported.

It is also clear that the importation of propane had absolutely no effect upon the growth and development of the domestic propane business or on the production of crude oil or unfinished products. It is obvious that propane was not intended for mandatory control and the Director should decontrol propane.

The unique position of Florida, Mr. Speaker, makes it desirable and necessary to decontrol the importation of propane into Florida. This would be true, even if it were found reasonable and justifiable to impose controls upon the importation of propane. In my view, there is no such justification.

Notwithstanding that, however, Florida does have a special case. Florida is the 10th leading State in the consumption of propane, with an expected phenomenal increase in population, and a corresponding increase in propane consumption. It has no underground storage facilities and the geophysical structure of the soil does not make such facilities feasible. It has no production of propane and has a wide seasonal fluctuation in demand and consumption.

In addition, Florida is far removed from the sources of domestic propane and, therefore, has an unusually long supply line which makes the cost of transportation of domestic propane extremely high. The facts show that historically, over an average period, transportation amounts to over 50 percent of the cost of the product delivered in Florida by tank cars.

In the Miami area alone, there are over 15,000 household consumers who are entirely dependent on propane for home-heating purposes. Florida produces no coal, natural gas, or oil products, and must rely upon products from outside, distant sources for such heating fuels. Electric power is not available for mass space-heating needs. One only needs to briefly examine the newspapers of my district during any winter season to see the urgings of the power company that residents do not make unnecessary demand upon electric consumption for heating purposes and, strange as it may seem, the power company urges people to convert to other sources such as oil or propane for space-heating purposes.

Notwithstanding this unique demand and the unusual position of Florida, the

importation needs are comparatively quite small and could not in any sense, adversely affect competition with fuel oil, coal, or other domestically produced fuels. It has been estimated that the needs in my area are 1 percent of the total propane produced or consumed in the United States. It is, therefore, Mr. Speaker, extremely difficult to perceive how an importation of this amount could in anywise adversely affect competition with other heating fuels.

Fundamentally though, Mr. Speaker, it is impossible to understand how the importation of propane gas could in anywise impair national security or result in damage to the oil import program.

Therefore, the refusal to decontrol the importation of propane into Florida is completely unjustified on the basis of the national security or unjust competition and only results in severe hardship and higher costs to the users of this product in my district.

Civil Defense Experiment in Baltimore Highly Effective

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD A. GARMATZ

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 1961

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, there has been much criticism of our civil defense program, many persons feeling that it would be absolutely useless in case of attack; others believing that it should be left entirely in the hands of the military; others equally strong in the belief that it should be left to the civilian authorities. In the spring of this year, an experiment was conducted in Baltimore which I believe proves that the military and civilian groups can work together effectively and provide the protection necessary.

The entire program was coordinated by a public relations man, William J. Muth, and provided an all-out informational and instructional project based on the necessity of a greatly accentuated fallout shelter program. It included protection against chemical, biological, and radiological contaminants.

It proved that the military, civilian, and industrial segments of the population can combine efforts to accomplish such a mission. It also established concretely that all media of press, radio, and television are more than willing to cooperate. Many continuing stories on this shelter project appeared in 113 newspapers from Texas to Maine and as far west as Ohio. Complete coverage was provided by UP, AP, and INS.

This experiment included the sealing of a young nurse from the University Hospital, Miss Sara Rafter, in a fallout shelter for 7 complete days. Prior to this, Maj. William Kiser, U.S. Air Force Reserve, spent 24 hours sealed in the shelter to test the operation for safety.

The following organizations cooperated in this subject:

The 628th U.S. Air Force Hospital Reserve Unit, Baltimore, Maj. William S. Kiser, commanding.

State of Maryland Civil Defense Agency, Sherley Ewing, director.

Baltimore City Civil Defense Organization, Col. Arthur H. Shreve, U.S. Army, retired, director.

Dr. Arthur A. Woodward, Aberdeen Proving Ground.

Chemical Corps, U.S. Army.

Miss Sara Rafter, R.N., University Hospital, Baltimore.

Lasting Distributors, Inc., Baltimore, Martin Rankin, president.

Allied Public Relations, Baltimore, William J. Muth, president.

Members of the press, radio, and television.

In addition to providing important data, it is especially interesting to note that the program coincides with the directives on civil defense issued by President Kennedy more than a month after this experiment was conducted.

The following newspaper article gives further information on this project:

Finally a realistic, positive approach is being taken to the necessity of our Government to make the American people aware of shelter protection against CBR attack.

In a coordinated program originated by Martin Rankin of Baltimore, the Air Force, the Office of Civil Defense and Mobilization, Army Ordnance and Chemical Corps demonstrated that military and civilian components of defense can coordinate their efforts in a joint project designed to make scientific and informational facts available to the American public.

Miss Sara C. Rafter, R.N., University Hospital, shown above [illustration not printed in RECORD] emerging from a Lasting Blast and Fallout Shelter, is being greeted, left to right, by Maj. William S. Kiser, 628th U.S. Air Force Hospital Reserve Unit, Baltimore, Col. Arthur H. Shreve, director, civil defense, Baltimore, Capt. Jean F. Davis, and Sherley Ewing, director of civil defense, State of Maryland.

When asked what she thought had been accomplished by her 7-day stay in the shelter at the Baltimore Home Show, Miss Rafter answered that these things will have to be evaluated and reduced in form by Dr. Arthur A. Woodward and the medical staff of the 628th along with the civil defense officials, but "in my opinion Mr. Rankin and Mr. Knight, executives of the Lasting Distributors, have made a definite contribution to the shelter and civil defense program for which our people should be everlastingly thankful."

In Secretary Ribicoff's Great Speech Before the American Educational Theater Association He Called for a Federal Arts Council

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CARROLL D. KEARNS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 1961

Mr. KEARNS. Mr. Speaker, in a great speech before the American Educational

Theater Association, meeting in the Waldorf Astoria hotel in New York City on August 29, 1961, Secretary Abraham Ribicoff, of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare declared:

There has never been a time when interest in the arts at the seat of government has been so high. The Kennedy administration would like to see the establishment of a National Advisory Council on the Arts—a group of eminent citizens from the arts whose duty it would be to cultivate and encourage our artistic resources and heritage.

The bill setting up the Council has been favorably acted upon by the House Committee on Education and Labor and is now awaiting House action. I have urged the Congress to enact this bill. Under it, the Council would recommend ways to maintain and increase the cultural resources of the United States; propose methods to encourage private initiative in the arts; cooperate with local, State, and Federal departments and agencies to foster artistic and cultural endeavors and the use of the arts in the best interests of the Nation; and strive to stimulate greater appreciation of the arts by our citizens.

I include Secretary Ribicoff's significant statement on the arts as part of my remarks for the information of my colleagues:

THE THEATER AS TEACHER

(Address by Abraham Ribicoff, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare)

It is legend at the Players Club that the god of all the arts once whispered into the ear of young Edwin Booth, and this is what he said:

"I shall give you hunger, and pain, and sleepless nights. Also beauty and satisfactions known to few and glimpses of the heavenly life. None of these you shall have continually and of their coming and going you shall not be foretold."

You whose lifework is the theater—and the introduction of young people to the theater—you have known the sleepless nights, as well as the satisfactions and "glimpses of the heavenly life" your art offers.

You will appreciate the answer one of my favorite critics gave me the other day when I asked him why he prefers the theater to the rest of his amusement-page beat.

"That's simple," he said. "In television, the people are diminished. They are thumb-sized. In the movies, the people are enlarged. They're bigger than I am. But in the theater, the people are just my size. When I watch them, I can even forget where I am."

How right he is. Other art forms can be wonderful indeed. But the theater mirrors life in scale. In the theater, you lean forward for fear you will miss something—you are drawn ahead—you are carried out of your seat by the live people on the stage.

There is an immediacy about a good play that is irresistible. It is an extension, an illumination of our experience. It satisfies our appetites for further experience, for fascinating language, for the chance of meeting interesting people. This is true of plays that truly entertain and truly enlighten.

The best plays are more than diversions. They are great teachers. They convince us that what is happening on the stage—however far removed in time or in geography—is not very different from what is happening in our hearts and in our everyday lives. And so we learn from them.

You members of the American Educational Theater Association know the effect such plays have on an audience. You know too the hunger that audiences have for the

theater—the theater that delights the eye and ear and enriches the mind and heart.

If anyone doubted this hunger for a minute—and we in public life frequently hear the excuse that the public isn't ready for or doesn't appreciate this or that fine art—such doubts should have been erased by the long queues that formed this summer to see "Much Ado About Nothing" in Central Park.

You know these things. For a quarter of a century, they have been your concern and your vocation.

On this, your silver jubilee celebration, you have chosen as your theme "The Theater and the Human Bond." "A group of strangers," you say, "becomes one living unit in the darkened house when the curtain opens—all over the world, at all times, and at all ages."

On this, your silver jubilee, then, I think it is appropriate to ask how you teachers of the theater can help strengthen this human bond.

Yours is a tremendous opportunity. More of our youngsters are enjoying college and university education than ever before. In the next years their numbers will, we all hope, increase even further. Community theater and children's theater groups mushroom across the land. This means that out of all the people in the theater, you members of the American Educational Theater Association are the ones who have the chance to touch young—and not so young—minds.

Your first challenge is to teach so creatively, so imaginatively, that you will convey the best of our dramatic heritage, experience, and taste to a new generation, and to adults as well—that you will strengthen the ties that bind our civilization to the great civilizations of the past.

There is no greater opportunity than the teacher's, and our national tragedy is that we have not made full use of it.

Asked what the theater had given him, the actor, Howard Lindsay, answered:

"It has been my education. Where else could I have traveled so far? I have been in the streets of Corinth when Jason and Medea were throwing harsh words at each other. I was at Aulis when the Greek fleet sailed to Troy. I was in Mycenae when Orestes came back to kill his mother Clytemnestra. I have been in the drawing rooms of Lady and Lord Windermere of London. And I shouldn't forget to say, I have ridden into western towns with the James brothers. Where else could I have done things like that?"

Where else indeed?

Can you teachers of the theater take your students to these—and further places? Can you give them the sense of continuity, the depth and breadth of vision that a deep knowledge of your art conveys?

Can you give them something more? Many of our young people have lost the satisfaction of the craftsmen of old—the satisfaction of doing a job carefully and lovingly—the fulfillment of work well done. They go to school—they graduate—they get jobs to support themselves and their families.

You can help them find this satisfaction. For the theater is a place where people share responsibility—where they labor hard together—where they have such fun that they even forget they are learning and working. If you give this experience to youngsters and to amateur community players, you will truly have taught well, you will have strengthened the ties that bind human beings, one with another.

You have a further responsibility—a further challenge. It lies waiting to be seized.

There are only, I am told, about 70,000 commercial theater seats available to the public in the United States. Some 30,000 of these are in New York City, and their number is diminishing. There are many reasons

for this—you are all aware of the problem; I will not go into it today.

But Americans want to go to the theater. They flock to see great plays. When stripped of its social pretensions—what Prof. Eric Bentley calls its “amazingly upper class mores and extraordinarily inconvenient prices and schedules”—the theater is a tremendously popular attraction.

Bentley speaks of the “social apparatus” that used to stand between the public and the enjoyment of good music. “Opera and symphony,” he says, “were addressed to dowagers. The workingman didn’t have the right clothes for the occasion, or the right accent, or the right kind of chitchat. Invited to a concert he could hardly be expected not to feel a pariah. Much the same is true of theater.”

He goes on to point out that in the cultural revolution that is underway all over the world, the theater could play a leading part because it is “more accessible to the new untrained audiences than perhaps any other high art whatsoever.” * * * And this fact “gives it a certain responsibility.”

This is the responsibility you theater educators shoulder today. This is your challenge: to strengthen the bond between the theater and diverse communities throughout the land.

The word “educate” comes from the Latin verb “lead out.” This is what you can do—lead people out of themselves and into the common meeting place—where they can share their art with others. Your theater groups do not fulfill their purpose if they confine themselves to a series of exercises—if they do not reach all the audiences that are anxious to be reached.

Some of your members have of course served their communities with notable success. They have done so in their own cities, and they have traveled abroad in many lands, delighting their audiences and creating great good will and friendship for our country.

They have truly given of themselves to strengthen the bond between human beings throughout the world. They have set a standard for us all.

Will you join them?

I think—I know—you will.

Just as it plays a role in bridging the gap between different segments and groups and countries in our society, the theater can play an important role in bridging the gap between what C. P. Snow has called “the two cultures.” We are all concerned about the wall that divides the humanities from the ever-expanding physical sciences. We are all anxious to do what we can to further our scientific achievements. We are not “antiscientists,” who deplore the discoveries of science in favor of the beauties of art. Far from it. We know there is great beauty as well as hope in the giant revolution which has taken place in man’s knowledge of himself and of the world.

But we know that if we are to act constructively, we must tap our magnificent artistic resources imaginatively and diligently. A broad and deep awareness of the arts enriches the scientist as well as the nonscientist and is indispensable to the full life of all mankind.

We live today in one of the crucial eras of world history. The impact of man’s new power upon man himself is the stuff of real drama—and through drama as well as other arts could man better understand his place in the new world that he is creating.

There has never been a time when interest in the arts at the seat of government has been so high. The Kennedy administration would like to see the establishment of a National Advisory Council on the Arts—a group of eminent citizens from the arts whose duty it would be to cultivate and encourage our artistic resources and heritage.

The bill setting up the Council has been favorably acted upon by the House Committee on Education and Labor and is now awaiting House action. I have urged the Congress to enact this bill. Under it, the Council would recommend ways to maintain and increase the cultural resources of the United States; propose methods to encourage private initiative in the arts; cooperate with local, State, and Federal departments and agencies to foster artistic and cultural endeavors and the use of the arts in the best interests of the Nation; and strive to stimulate greater appreciation of the arts by our citizens.

Further, it could act as a coordinating group between private and governmental activities in the arts, pointing out where it believes official encouragement might be helpful, yet always sensitive to the need for the fullest possible freedom of creativity.

For in fostering and encouraging the arts, we must have it strictly understood that the Government cannot and does not wish to speak through the arts. The arts must be free and not an official mouthpiece. A play is not a state paper. The only test for an actor or a director or a painter or a musician should be the excellence of his endeavor before the judgment of his peers.

In this crucial moment when the currents of history are swift and changing, we who bear the responsibility of Government seek to build. We know that the old ways alone will not do—that we must seek new ways and find new means.

And all segments of American society are responding. Each is examining its role and its potential. Each is dedicating itself to constructive action for the common good.

You whose lifework is the arts—you whose lifework is education—you too are examining your role and your potential.

I ask you only to do your best, to achieve the high levels that you yourselves value, and to inspire in your students an appreciation of the enduring and the beautiful.

I ask you to strive to reflect the times in which we live—to understand them—to teach from them—to improve upon them. We must work to make our arts so rich—so exciting—so inventive—that they mirror our life together as did the arts of the Greeks and of the Elizabethan Age.

Then we will have met our challenge. Then we will have done our part to strengthen the human bond.

Address of Congressman Fernand J. St. Germain, of Rhode Island, at the Centennial of the Death of Taras Shevchenko, Soyuzivka, N.Y., Sunday, August 27, 1961

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. HUGH L. CAREY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 1961

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, August 27, our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Rhode Island, Mr. ST. GERMAIN, visited the Catskill area of New York to deliver an address to an assembly of people of Ukrainian origin. The address is notable not only for its subject matter and context but also because it was delivered by Mr. ST. GERMAIN in Ukrainian dialect. Our most

versatile Member is fluent in French, most eloquent in English, and now demonstrates his command of this most difficult language. We are truly fortunate to have him among us.

The text of the speech follows:

ADDRESS OF CONGRESSMAN FERNAND J. ST. GERMAIN, OF RHODE ISLAND, AT THE CENTENNIAL OF THE DEATH OF TARAS SHEVCHENKO, SOYUZIVKA, N.Y., SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, 1961

“Bury me, be done with me,
Rise and break your chain,
Water your new liberty
With blood for rain.

Then, in the mighty family
Of all men that are free,
May be sometimes, very softly
You will speak of me?”

My friends, wherever the people of the Ukraine can gather in freedom, even if it be the freedom of their own minds, they remember Taras Shevchenko. The poetic words of Shevchenko echo now, as they did a hundred years ago, the past, the present, and the future of the Ukrainian peoples. His sentiments, his hopes, his fears are present today as they were in his day and age. The same fears that gripped the hearts of the Ukraines of the 19th century grip the hearts of the Ukraines of the 20th century. The love of freedom which found its expression in the lines of Shevchenko is echoed by those same lines today. The flame which began to burn in the 19th century is still burning and is growing ever hotter while those who would suppress that love of freedom try to stamp it out.

A part of my heritage brings me to your lovely estate, here in the Catskills. My maternal grandmother left the Ukraine in 1907 to find freedom in this country. She brought with her the love of God, the customs, traditions, heritage and language of the Ukrainian people. She has been, to me, a reflection of Shevchenko’s words: “* * * in your own house lies your righteousness, your strength, and your liberty.”

My mother carried on the customs of her native land. We celebrated the Ukrainian Christmas and had the traditional caroling and the foods which are so much a part of that season in the Ukraine.

In my childhood, no one could deny the existence of a Ukrainian language. I learned of my heritage in the tongue of that heritage. I learned the folklore, customs, and hopes of the Ukraines in a tongue which was more than simply a peasant idiom, as the language of the Ukraines was once called. The Ukraines have a proud history and can stand shoulder to shoulder with the other great peoples of our globe.

The survival of Ukrainian lore and language is a testament to the will and strength of the people of the Ukraines. The story of your homeland, and it is partly mine, is a tragedy which reflects the sufferings of all areas which have been strapped by oppression. In “The Dream” Shevchenko vividly described a people under the thumb of the oppressor. The clothing is stripped from beggars and the poor must provide shoes for the feet of princes, widows are pummeled for their taxes and the sons are taken off to the army only to die in the mud and filth which dictators and oppressors provide for their belabored armies who fight because of force rather than because of ideals. He points to the forced labor for which the people receive no compensation except the scorn of the masters for whom they dig the gold which is poured down the throats of the greedy.

Does this sound familiar? It is the Ukraine dominated by the Russian czar, it is Germany under Hitler, it is the Jews under Egypt, it is the Russians under com-

munism, it is Europe under the barbarians, it is the Ukraine under Stalin and now under Khrushchev. Oppression has not changed whether it be in the times before Christ or 1,961 years after Christ. I doubt it will ever change just as man's desire for freedom has never, and will never, change.

In a blazing indictment of oppressors of the Ukrainian people Shevchenko wrote:

"Our souls yield not to grievous ills,
To freedom march our stubborn wills
Through waves of trouble o'er us roll
The waves move not the steadfast soul
Our living spirit is not in chains
The word of God in glory reigns."

The Ukraines began to find their modern identity in the 19th century. The publication of Kotlyarevsky's "Eneida" in 1798 is the beginning of modern Ukraine. This poem revived the patriotism and pride of heritage that had been sleeping in the breasts of the people for almost a century. It came after various attempts, attempts that were almost successful to end the Ukrainian identification. By the mid-18th century the czars of Russia had destroyed all Ukrainian political forms and began to Russlanize the culture of the people. The name Ukraine was abolished, the area was called Little Russia, the language was abrogated and the customs strangled. As America emerged a free and independent entity, the Ukraine began to sink beneath the swell of oppression and lose her identity.

The Ukraine needed an impetus for it to emerge as an identifiable and dynamic nation. It needed a genius who could transform the smoldering emotions of the people to words which could be written, spread, heralded throughout the world. It was Shevchenko who emerged as that genius. Through the medium of the Ukrainian written word he brought to the fore the yearnings for liberty, the sufferings under oppression, the hopes for a brighter future, of a great people. In the passage I quoted a few moments ago, he told the world that even under the hand of a tyrant the spirit of the people was unbroken and the people have kept their faith in themselves and in their God. It is to God that they look for hope and salvation.

Shevchenko did not delve into political prophecy. He did not try to predict the future course of Ukrainian events nor did he think the old system would return to his people. His loyalty was to the mother country; he wanted her free, independent, and under a just system of government.

Shevchenko used the vernacular Ukraine language, for it was by way of this vehicle that the hopes and wishes of the people could best be expressed. Because of political circumstances he could not come forth directly with his sentiments but had to use allusions and vagueness. His poems are rich with the folklore and history of the Ukraine. It is the use of the tongue and heritage of the people that has endeared him to the Ukrainians for a century.

Shevchenko was a reflection of the tragedy of the Ukrainians in his personal life as well as in his poetry. He typified the sufferings of his native land and the hardship which all the sons of the Ukraine had to undergo. In him we can see embodied the past of the Ukraine but in him we can also see the fires of the future. He spoke for the future as well as the past, a future of liberty and freedom.

Of his 47 years, only 9 were spent as a freeman. He was born a slave and remained so for 24 years; for 10 he was a prisoner in Siberia and for 3½ he was under police supervision. He lived as his country lived, under oppression, tyranny, and enforced guidance. Clarence Manning, a great scholar of Shevchenko's work, poignantly de-

scribed his work as the "poetical synthesis of national aspirations."

"Our cause shall rise
Our freedom rise
Though tyrants rage."

And, rage the tyrants did. His early works tell of the people under serfdom and the precarious life of the peasants. He tells of social injustice and the debauchery of the masters in a land ruled by the lords and their henchmen. Although his words are of despair and sadness during the exile in Siberia, he has a message of hope as in the lines just quoted. Oppression may slow and restrain the cause of freedom but it cannot stop the will of people to be free. This was as true in the 19th century as it is today in the mid-20th century.

Great poetry is timeless. It is composed of lines wherein people may find themselves whether it be at the time the poem is written or a century later. Shevchenko's poetry is in such a category. It has as much meaning today as it did when it was written. His words are as vivid in 1961 as they were in 1861 because the Ukraines, and millions of other freedom-loving peoples, are under the yoke of a new tyranny. It is a new tyranny in name only, for communism is as old as tyranny itself. It is not new for the mind to be blocked from the knowledge of truth, for the will to be dominated, for the present to be controlled and the future planned without the free reasoning of the people involved. The only thing new is the name "communism."

"Arouse ye, be men.
For evil days come.
Quickly a people enchained
Shall tear off their fetters;
Judgment will come.
Dnieper and the hills will speak."

Shevchenko foretold the rising of his people. He knew then, as we know now, that a free people will bear the chains only so long and then they shall tear off their fetters. The tsar and those who aided his tyranny would be overthrown for

"They harness the people
With heavy yokes.
Evil they plough
With evil they sow.
What crops will spring?
What harvest will you see?"

The Communists, in this centennial year of the bard of the Ukraine, are using Shevchenko's poetry in an attempt to convince the people of the Ukraine that their beloved bard was predicting the Communist social revolution. In order to reap this message from the lines of Shevchenko, the Communists have "adjusted" his poetry to eliminate any counterrevolutionary doctrines which he might have expressed. Parts of his poems have been eliminated, new words and ideas have been substituted for the original lines, meanings have been slurred and references to God and religion have been left out. It is this new Shevchenko which is fed to the people of the Ukraine this centennial year.

Why have the Communists been compelled to give recognition to Shevchenko? They have been compelled to do so for the same reason that their new Shevchenko has failed. The people of the Ukraine, remember Shevchenko whether they be free, as those here today, or enslaved as they are in the homeland. They remember his glorification of their past, his presentation of the tragedies of his day and his hopes for the future. Those ideas were not passed from generation to generation by books and magazines. The words of Shevchenko, his hopes and ideals, were and are still being, spread by the people to their sons and grandsons. Pravda may broadcast the new Shevchenko but the people know the real

Shevchenko, the true reflection of their sentiments and ideals.

Because he is so loved and revered by his people, the Communists must honor him, and because his ideals are known to the people they heed not the new Shevchenko.

Shevchenko wanted freedom, justice, and dignity for his people and his words utter the same cry today for the people of Russia, of China, of Eastern Europe and of Cuba. The bard did not want his people to go from the tyranny of the czars to the oppression of the commissars. Shevchenko foresaw a long, hard struggle to gain the ideals he held so dearly but the final victory would come; a cold war, a hot war, a lukewarm war—freedom will out. He saw freedom as the victor for:

"Fear not to fight, you'll win at length
For you, God's ruth,
For you is freedom, for you is strength,
And Holy Truth."

The truth and freedom are partners and those who would deny them to their people are doomed to failure, are doomed to lose the loyalty of their people, are bound to be caught beneath the waves of justice and dignity to which all people aspire.

The people of the Ukraine, because their heritage and their knowledge of Shevchenko is handed down from generation to generation, are not fooled by the Communist line. God is a part of Ukrainian life, as it was for Shevchenko. Religion has played a great role in the lives of the people. Freedom was the cry not slavery, be it of the serf or Communist variety.

The people of East Berlin, until barbed wire and Russian troops made it impossible, echoed the thoughts of Shevchenko when they chose freedom over tyranny, liberty over oppression, democracy over communism. Throughout the world people watch Russian moves with care and concern; they remember Budapest and the savagery with which the freedom fighters were crushed. I hope we do not again see such brutality but as long as people desire peace and are kept from it such scenes will occur. The fetters will be broken unless those who rule with the iron thumb relax the grip and let the people determine their own destinies.

"Why freedom grew up with us
Bathed in the Dnieper
Rested her head on our hills
The far-flung Steppes are her garments."

Has anyone said better than Shevchenko that the Ukrainian people have been free, want to be free and will be free? The Ukraines have a history that is one of an oppressed people reaching for freedom and their history has done much to keep their faith in God that freedom, liberty, and justice might come to their people.

Development Research

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS E. MORGAN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 1961

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, during the debate on the foreign-aid bill, my distinguished colleague from Iowa, the Honorable FRED SCHWENGLER, called my attention to an interesting and informative letter he had received from Dr. James A. Robinson, assistant professor in the Department of Political Science at

Northwestern University. At the request of my colleague, under unanimous consent, I am inserting Dr. Robinson's letter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, together with my comments on the important points he raises in his letter on the subject of the development research program authorized in the foreign-aid legislation.

Dr. Robinson's letter follows:

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY,
Evanston, Ill., August 14, 1961.

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SCHWENGEL: I am writing you about a provision in the Act for International Development. Title V would authorize \$20 million for "development research." This is an encouraging move by the administration toward using and promoting research in economics and the other social sciences in the hope of making foreign economic assistance a more successful instrument of U.S. foreign policy. Although the amount is small compared to the total foreign-aid request, and although this provision has not received much attention compared to the more controversial features of the bill, a modest amount for research might do more to help improve the effectiveness of foreign aid than many other more expensive provisions.

My interpretation of the presentation materials by the Department of State and the ICA is that this money would be used for "contract research" with universities and private study groups. There is, of course, ample precedent for contract research as a means of gaining new knowledge and applying it to practical governmental problems. The various branches of the armed services have long had offices of research which subsidize private groups and universities by contracting for special studies. Compared to the amount of money and effort which have previously been devoted to the evaluation of our mutual security programs and for research to improve them, \$20 million is a significant sum.

I hope that discussion on the House floor will elicit from the committee and other Representatives that it is the intent of Congress that this provision be interpreted broadly enough that it will allow for research in addition to what is sometimes narrowly conceived as "developmental economics." That is a very vital subject in understanding and helping with the modernization of new nations. Other disciplines also have significant knowledge to contribute to policymaking and execution. For example, cultural anthropology is relevant to determining what kinds of projects will be best received among different kinds of people. Research in public administration might reveal why our aid programs sometimes do not reach the people for whom they are intended but instead support unpopular, corrupt, and decadent regimes. There are many examples of how scholarly research by several academic fields could help AID better achieve its ends. I hope that Congress will intend that AID adopt a broad interpretation of development research.

The State Department presentation indicated that these sums could go toward contracting with existing research institutions or establishing new research programs. A broad interpretation, which would result in contracting with a wide range of research centers, seems to me necessary for two further reasons. First, the Government should not inadvertently discriminate against research in some fields of social inquiry relevant to this problem at the expense of other fields. Many people have lamented that the

NDEA favors science and language while neglecting the humanities. Similarly, I think it would be unfortunate to exclude social studies other than economics, especially a particular branch of economics, from this provision. Second, a broad conception of development research will tap a wide range of different persons and institutions and assure Congress that the Government will not be limited to a small number of sources for research and ideas.

The language of the bill is quite adequate, so far as my nonlegal reading indicates. What counts is its interpretation. An amendment is not necessary, and at this date would be impracticable. However, I hope that the House debate will establish a legislative record to guide the administration in the interpretation and implementation of the act.

This is a significant step forward, and whatever the outcome of the more controversial features of the act, this provision already makes it a better bill than those of previous years. A broad interpretation of title V will further strengthen the values which new research can give to foreign aid.

Cordially,

JAMES A. ROBINSON,
Assistant Professor.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that it is always helpful for us Members of Congress to receive such pertinent and well thought out recommendations on pending legislation. I am particularly pleased to comply with the request of Congressman SCHWENGEL to comment on Dr. Robinson's letter and I wish to state that the Committee on Foreign Affairs has devoted much time and study to the executive branch presentation of data in support of the Development Research Program. I believe the following comments will help to assure Dr. Robinson that the program will be based on soundly conceived lines; and that many of his suggestions will be followed in its implementation.

The role of the proposed development research program can be described in terms of the nature of the research to be encouraged and the primary functions to be performed:

(a) Nature of research to be supported: The Development Research Program will focus on scientific investigations of benefit to the U.S. program of development assistance. The test of relevance to be applied will be the degree to which a given research effort gives promise of providing results which can be usefully applied in the assistance program itself. The research program will, therefore, emphasize applied research. However, desirable basic research on many issues or subjects may be, the program will not be prepared to sponsor such activity unless this test of usefulness is met. However, either basic or applied research may in some instances require a long period to produce fully mature results. Where the probable usefulness to development assistance is established, we must be prepared to support sustained research efforts.

The research to be undertaken must often cut across traditional classifications of scientific knowledge. This is one of the characteristic features of the development process and of the research that is needed to support it. It is more useful for this reason to categorize the research to be done in terms of the developmental problems and opportunities it is addressed to than by the areas of knowledge involved. Many different kinds of knowledge will need to be enlisted, and communication between the different areas will be highly important.

Generally, the research will be in four broad categories:

1. The identification and modification of the factors in a society that determine the success or failure of economic, social, or technological innovation;

2. The collection or development of scientific information that has been bypassed or fallen into disuse in our own society, but is needed to advance modernization elsewhere;

3. The simplification and adaptation of technologies to fit conditions in the less developed countries; and

4. The selective support of basic research.

(b) Functions to be performed: The development research program will perform three main functions:

1. A liaison function, by which research being carried out through other governmental programs or under private auspices is reviewed and examined so that results useful for the aid program are uncovered and used to the maximum extent. This implies a clearinghouse activity which can be of help in guiding the growth of the community of research facilities as well as of benefit to the assistance program itself.

2. A support function, by which problems or requirements encountered in development assistance programs that can be usefully made the subject of research are identified and research on them is encouraged and supported. This implies a readiness to strengthen existing facilities where they are weak, and to establish new ones as needed.

3. An execution function, by which the results of relevant research application are made available to operating staffs and personnel in usable form and are placed in operation where feasible. This will involve serious attention to the large issue of training future generations of personnel qualified to work in development assistance. It will also mean a feedback of actual field experience to the people engaged in continuing research projects.

Foreign Language Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. HERMAN TOLL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 1961

Mr. TOLL. Mr. Speaker, had the parliamentary conditions permitted, I would have offered an amendment for the deletion of the word "modern" from "modern foreign languages" in H.R. 9000, the National Defense Education Act, when it was extended last week, so that all languages which are widely studied in the United States would receive the support of the act.

The purpose of my proposed amendment was to have the classical languages—Latin and Greek—included in the act's provisions.

It is not a very great change—it will not visibly alter the course of world or national events; but I ask you, my colleagues, to look around you:

As you look around the top of this Chamber at the 23 relief portraits in marble of men noted in history for the part they have played in the evolution of what has become American law, you will note that six of these great lawgivers are from the classical world:

First, Lycurgus, author of the laws of Sparta; second, Solon, the great Athenian lawgiver; third, Gaius, the celebrated Roman jurist; fourth, Papinian, a juridical genius; fifth, Justinian, the emperor who published the *Corpus Juris Civilis*; and sixth, Tribonian, the able lawyer who codified Justinian's laws.

In addition, although not really part of the classical world, many medieval and Renaissance lawgivers wrote in the Latin language; among these:

First, Gregory IX, who maintained the remnants of Roman law; second, Innocent III, who also preserved the remnants of Roman law; and third, Hugo Grotius, author of the first treatise on international law, *De Jure Belli Et Pacis*.

The mace at the front of this Chamber is a true and exact replica of the Roman symbol of authority which graced the presence of their magistrates.

The Speaker's words which we hope to hear soon, "sine die," are Latin, as well as many others with which you are all acquainted.

On a larger scale, the entire city of Washington is a great collection of classic-style Roman and Greek monuments and buildings, such as the National Archives Building, where the treasures of this Nation's freedom are stored.

It is clear that we owe an incalculable debt to the classical civilizations. The Graeco-Roman languages and civilizations lie at the heart of the American way of life.

But, there are also some very down-to-earth considerations for this amendment. Language professors—members of the American Philological Association—point out that:

By omitting the classical languages from provisions of H.R. 9000 * * * the Federal Government would be using its influence and public moneys to support a program of language study which is badly balanced, and would result in a lopsided language curriculum throughout the Nation * * *.

This is what the professors themselves say, and they are the ones who should know. One professor, in a letter to me, said:

What concerns me is that by giving generous fellowships to all other languages the ancient languages * * * are left at a decided disadvantage in attracting graduate students. Throughout the country there is a rising demand for teachers of classical literature and history.

But this is not all.

The language professors claim that "the classical languages provide a valuable introduction to general language study. Latin in particular is a sound basis for a full and sensitive understanding of various modern foreign languages, especially the Romance tongues which are Latin's direct descendants."

In addition, a furthering of classical studies in this country can have tremendous impact and prestige-value abroad. Dr. Michael H. Jameson, a Greek professor at the University of Pennsylvania, made front-page headlines in the New York Times in June 1960 with the report of his discovery of a decree of Themistocles at Troezen, in Greece. This past spring, Dr. Jameson's work received national publicity in the mag-

azine, the Scientific American. In a letter to me, Dr. Jameson says:

"Our fostering of classical studies has considerable effect on our status abroad, on both sides of the Iron Curtain. At the risk of immodesty, I have mentioned that the American discovery of the decree of Themistocles, and its quick and thorough publication, has raised our cultural prestige a great deal. I have had requests for a semi-popular article for an East German magazine and a Czechoslovakian extravaganza called 'Laterna Magica,' combining movies and live actors, asked at once for material to use for one of their productions on the Persian Wars."

Finally, the most important reason for the adoption of this amendment is, perhaps the easiest overlooked. Latin and Greek are the prime instruments for attaining a firsthand knowledge of some of the most important documents in our humanistic tradition.

Nevertheless, there still may be some doubt as to why we should chose to preserve the languages of civilizations written off as dead letters over 18 centuries ago. However, the purpose is not to emulate the past, but to achieve an awareness of the past. For if we should lose our past, we shall have lost the future. If we are to build a sound future, the past must be continually re-evaluated. And what better way is there to do this than with the original materials—a firsthand investigation.

Totalitarian societies burn books and distort history. But there are acts of omission as well as commission. We can let this heritage be swallowed up and we, too, shall have been guilty of killing it.

Makers of the laws should be especially interested in the classics. Our laws owe a debt to the classical world, as the medallions above testify. Out of the classical world came this great heritage of democracy and the tradition of the freedom of man. If the tree of democracy is worth preserving, so are its roots.

STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO S. 1726 AND H.R. 6774

AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION,
HUNTER COLLEGE IN THE BRONX,
New York, N.Y.

The American Philological Association, a nationwide organization of scholars and teachers in the field of classical studies, recommends that S. 1726 and H.R. 6774 be amended so as to provide that, wherever the words "modern foreign languages" occur in the National Defense Education Act of 1958, title III, and title VI (sec. 611), the word "modern" be deleted, so that all languages which are widely studied in the United States may receive the impartial support of the act. The purpose of this amendment is to have the classical languages included in the act's provisions on a par with modern foreign languages and English.

Fact: The most recent census of foreign language teaching in the public schools of the United States discloses that Latin accounts for nearly one-third (32.2 percent) of all foreign language enrollments. (Source: Wesley Childers, "Foreign Language Offerings and Enrollments in Public Secondary Schools," fall 1958; research conducted by the Modern Language Association of America for the U.S. Office of Education). The proportion is even higher in private schools.

We submit that: (1) since one-third of our children receive a substantial part of

their language learning in Latin classrooms, it is vital to the success of our entire national language teaching program that this instruction be of the highest possible calibre, and that the teachers of Latin be encouraged to improve their materials and their methods to take advantage of recent developments in the area of classical language teaching; (2) by omitting the classical languages from provisions of S. 1726 and H.R. 6774 which now cover all modern foreign languages and English, the Federal Government would be using its influence and public moneys to support a program of language study which would be badly balanced, and would result in a lopsided language curriculum throughout the Nation; (3) Latin and Greek are the prime instruments for attaining a firsthand knowledge of some of the most important documents in our humanistic tradition; (4) the classical languages provide a valuable introduction to general language study. Latin in particular is a sound basis for a full and sensitive understanding of various modern foreign languages, especially the Romance tongues which are Latin's direct descendants.

Supporting statement: We present herewith, as an unbiased evaluation made by experts in a kindred field, the official statement of policy on the teaching of the classical languages declared by the Modern Language Association of America, as set forth in section II of the report of Mr. Donald D. Walsh to the Northeast Conference on the Teaching of Foreign Languages at its 1960 meetings, appearing on pages 23 and 24 of the conference's 1960 supplementary reports.

HARRY L. LEVY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

MAY 1961.

P.S.—We have just been informed that the American Council of Learned Societies fully endorses our recommendation as set forth in the first paragraph above.

THE MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROGRAM—EXCERPTS FROM THE REPORT OF DONALD D. WALSH

I. FOREIGN LANGUAGE ENROLLMENT

The only questionnaire that has produced any reportable results so far is that on foreign language enrollments in the high schools. Returns from 33 out of 50 States show encouraging overall gains between 1954 and 1958. In 11 of these 33 States there is an increase of 50 percent or more in total foreign-language enrollment: Alabama, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, and Tennessee. I hasten to point out, before some of my listeners do, that several of these States could make a 50-percent gain because they started with a very low percent of foreign-language enrollment. But I am none-the-less impressed by the improvement. In the Northeastern States, where there has always been a much higher percentage of foreign-language study, startling gains are harder to make, but seven States in this region for which we have comparative statistics show solid improvement: Connecticut, up from 40 to 43 percent; Delaware, up from 29 to 37 percent; Maine, up from 26 to 34; New Hampshire, up from 31 to 39; Pennsylvania, up from 27 to 32; Vermont, up from 28 to 37; the District of Columbia, up from 29 to 34; and, most pleasantly, our host State, New Jersey, with the highest percentages, from 39.4 to 43.7 percent.

II. THE CLASSICAL LANGUAGES

Note that the above percentages are for all foreign languages, not just modern foreign languages. The Modern Language Association, though constitutionally limited to a concern with English and other modern languages, believes firmly in the importance of Latin, Greek, and other ancient tongues and cultures. One of the official statements

of policy of the association states this concern unequivocally: "The steering committee for the foreign language program of the Modern Language Association of America believes that the obvious relevance of modern language study to modern life should not blind educators of the American public to the importance of our having more citizens who know ancient languages. It is not only that our Western civilization is more intelligible to those who can directly read its origins and development in our heritage from Greece and Rome; there is also the urgently modern fact that our children and grandchildren are going to have to understand this Western heritage in relation to the cultural traditions of the East.

"Accumulating evidence shows that a first foreign language can most readily be learned in childhood and learned primarily as spoken language. Unless Latin is taught in this way, we believe that study of an ancient language can be learned most efficiently if a modern foreign language has first been approached as speech. Hence we recommend that the study of Latin as a second foreign language be vigorously promoted in our secondary schools, and we further recommend that administrators, counselors, and teachers of modern languages in our colleges and universities take practical steps to encourage more students to learn ancient Greek, Hebrew, classical Arabic, Chinese, and Sanskrit.

"Latin is the parent language of French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. It has also, with Greek, furnished nearly the whole of our English intellectual vocabulary. Its literature is the key to many basic concepts that we have modified to create what we tend to think of as our uniquely modern political, esthetic, and intellectual life. Ignorance of this cultural heritage is a dubious preparation for cultural advance. Ignorance of one's linguistic heritage is, moreover, a dubious basis for informed and effective use of either English or a modern Romance language. We view the decline of Latin in American education as an unfortunate result of radical and shortsighted efforts to 'modernize' the curriculum and make education 'practical.'

"The curriculum of the future, if it is designed to meet problems of the future, will recognize that the classical languages—Eastern as well as Western—have a claim to the attention of educated men and women who would, through language study, know the significant past at firsthand. This is an essential contribution of the humanities, which the modern languages—whose own past is steadily lengthening—share in, but cannot monopolize."

In Defense of Project Hope

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ED EDMONDSON

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 1961

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, I was astounded to read in the Washington Post of September 8, 1961, that an unnamed "high ranking International Cooperation Administration official" is apparently raising objections to any further Government support of the American mercy ship *Hope* and has been quoted as regarding the vessel as "showcase democracy."

It is particularly difficult to square this published point of view with the formally signed statement of Assistant Sec-

retary of State Brooks Hays, dated March 8, 1961, in which Mr. Hays informed the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations that "the Department welcomes and supports this proposed congressional commendation of this project"—referring to Senate Concurrent Resolution 8, commending Project Hope.

The Department of State's official report to the Senate Committee continued to point out that the U.S. Government has provided substantial assistance to Project Hope, including \$2.7 million of mutual security program funds to place the surplus Navy hospital ship in operating condition, and an additional \$500,000 of mutual security program funds as an interest-free loan—supplementing hundreds of thousands of dollars in private American contributions for the project, collected all over the country.

In the words of Assistant Secretary Hays:

The Department has been impressed by the cordial reception accorded in Indonesia to *Hope I* and its fine medical and dental staff. We fully expect that the response in future ports of call will be equally favorable.

There can be little doubt, Mr. Speaker, of the enthusiasm of Assistant Secretary Hays of the Department of State for the accomplishments of the hospital ship *Hope* thus far. Since his report specifically refers to Bureau of the Budget clearance, it should certainly be clear that Mr. Hays was speaking for the administration when he addressed the Senate Committee in March.

Shortly after receipt of this report, the Senate formally passed Senate Concurrent Resolution 8, and I have been informed by Chairman Morgan that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs expects to consider it soon.

In view of the assurance given on the floor of the House during debate of the foreign assistance bill, only a few weeks ago, it seems clear that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs regards Project Hope in a highly favorable light and fully expected that funds authorized in title II of that measure would be available for support when needed. Specific reference was made during that debate to the availability of section 211 funds for *Hope*, and this was assuredly a factor of some importance in the support of the measure in the House.

Now we read, in a Washington newspaper, that some anonymous ICA official has doubts about the project's value, questioning such policies as flying the American flag and paying U.S. maritime wages to its crew. Furthermore, a special assistant to the President is quoted as saying that "The President has reached no decision in the matter."

Mr. Speaker, I have no personal doubt that the President, on review of the facts, will conclude that the job being done by Project Hope is an outstanding example of American achievement in the continuing effort to build good will throughout the world, and to bring the people of the world closer together in a bond of mutual trust and friendship.

When the unknown critic of Project Hope told the Washington reporter that "working together is better than show-

case democracy," he gave convincing evidence of his ignorance of procedures aboard the hospital ship in foreign ports.

One of the most important features of the *Hope's* mission has been the cooperation of its staff with local professional people in every port visited.

In Indonesia, for example, *Hope* records show that more than 200 Indonesian doctors and 300 Indonesian nurses participated in the joint medical program of training and treatment.

In Vietnam, more than 200 Vietnamese nurses took part in shipboard training and treatment programs, and teams from the *Hope's* staff worked ashore in clinics, in 6 civilian hospitals and in Saigon's military hospital.

Dr. William B. Walsh, president of Project Hope, has consistently emphasized the importance of partnership with local doctors and nurses in the foreign countries visited by the ship, and has stressed working together with local people in both the training and treatment programs.

In Indonesia, Project Hope reports that more than 18,000 patients were treated by the joint Indonesian-American committees, and 700 major operations were performed. In Vietnam, there were more than 10,000 patients, and more than 500 major operations.

Mass inoculations of children with training of local vaccination teams in Vietnam; more than 800 lectures and seminars in Indonesia; the introduction of oral surgery for the first time in Vietnam; the provision of more than 8,000 books and medical journals for hospitals, clinics, and libraries in the two countries; substantial medical supplies in both—these are some of the substantial achievements of the effort so lightly described as "showcase democracy."

Mr. Speaker, it is not hard to understand why the "high-ranking official" quoted in the Washington Post elected to remain unnamed.

If mail from home is any indication of public sentiment, the people are overwhelmingly enthusiastic about the good ship *Hope* and its mercy mission abroad. I am sure they will continue to support it with voluntary contributions, in increasing sums, as they learn of its good work and its need for their support.

I am equally sure, Mr. Speaker, that the relatively modest sums of American tax dollars which go into this project—to help send an American vessel under our own flag on its mercy mission abroad—will have far greater support at home than will many of the projects conceived by our unknown official in ICA.

This certainly does not mean there is no merit in his reported suggestion that some of our surplus hospital ships could be made available to friendly nations, for their own operation to relieve distress and spread medical knowledge. Without doubt many countries could operate hospital ships at a lower cost than we do, and be of great help to their people.

But surely it is no sin to have an American flag flying proudly above such a vessel, and to pay American wages to the seamen who sail her, and to invest a very small percentage of our foreign-assistance funds in such an undertaking.

Discrimination in the Peanut Support Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. R. POAGE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 1961

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, in an effort to clarify the misunderstanding about the differentials established by the Department of Agriculture between the support price of various types of peanuts, it should be understood that there are five major types of peanuts: The Virginia type grown in Virginia and North Carolina; the Southwest Spanish type grown in Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico; the Southeast Spanish type grown in Georgia, Alabama and Florida; the Runner type also grown in Georgia, Alabama and Florida; and the Valencia type grown almost exclusively in New Mexico.

Next, it should be understood that since the Commodity Credit Corporation support prices are expressed for each type in dollars per "average ton" of farmers' stock or unshelled peanuts, no meaningful comparisons may be made between the support by types since the "average ton" of the various types are not comparable as to kernel content and quality. The meaningful price to the commercial user of peanuts is expressed in support per pound of sound mature kernels, for that is what the commercial buyer uses. The Virginia and Valencia types will contain a substantial percent of premium nuts which will sell for more than the regular sound mature kernels. Likewise, all farmers' stock peanuts will contain a small percentage of immature, split, or otherwise imperfect kernels. These imperfect nuts must naturally bring something considerably less than the sound mature kernels.

For many years the Runner type was recognized as an inferior peanut and was considered basically a hog feed. Over the years plant breeders have been able to develop Runner peanuts until they now fully compete on even terms with other varieties in the commercial market. In fact, they are preferred to other types by some users. The sheller who buys the farmers' unshelled peanuts and processes them for the manufacturer pays for them principally on the basis of sound mature kernel content. The manufacturer buys peanuts, not by type of "average grade ton," but on the basis of shelled peanuts. In other words, the buyer of peanuts is not interested in the weight of unshelled—farmers' stock—peanuts. What he wants to know is how many pounds of sound mature kernels he is buying. Of course, if he buys split, damaged or immature kernels, he expects to pay a lesser price, no matter what the type of peanuts.

For a number of years the Department has maintained two differentials in the support price about which there has been considerable argument. Southeastern

Spanish type peanuts have in the past been supported at several dollars per ton of sound mature kernels higher than southwestern Spanish type peanuts of the same grade. This differential has gradually been reduced. Last year it was \$2 per ton. This year it has been eliminated. The change has made southeastern Spanish type peanuts more competitive with southwestern Spanish.

At the same time, Runner peanuts have been supported at \$9 per ton of sound mature kernels less than southwestern Spanish peanuts of the same quality. This gives a very decided marketing advantage to the Runner-type peanuts. The commercial user can and in fact does buy the type of peanuts which gives him the largest amount of sound mature kernels for his money. Growers in the Southwest have contended that all differentials, except premiums for large nuts and nuts for roasting in the shell, should be abolished and supports should be based solely on what the processor actually buys—that is, sound mature kernels with a lesser competitive payment for other kernels. In this way, all types will compete fairly in the market.

Representatives of the Southeast have realized that they enjoy an advantage in the market and have objected to equalizing the differential between Runners and Southwest Spanish-type peanuts, but they asked for and secured an equalization of the differentials in support between southeastern and southwestern Spanish-type peanuts. It is interesting to note that this adjustment was made the first of August in spite of the fact that the southeastern people successfully argued with the Department that it was too late in the season to make any change in the differentials between Runner and Spanish-type peanuts. To the impartial observer this seems to be an unwarranted discrimination on the part of the Department in favor of the Southeast.

To make it clear just what the new support prices do, here is the picture. The support price per pound of sound mature kernels of peanuts is:

	Cents
Virginia type.....	16.00
Southwestern Spanish type.....	15.85
Southeastern Spanish type.....	15.85
Runner type.....	15.45

Thus, it can be seen that the new supports do not, as the Department's news release indicates, continue the 1960 differential which existed between southeastern and southwestern Spanish-type peanuts, but they do continue the differential which has existed between the Runner-type and Spanish-type peanuts.

All that the Virginia-Carolina and the southwestern peanut producers and shellers are asking, since all of these peanuts go to the same end use, is that this differential be eliminated, just as the Department eliminated the differential between the two types of Spanish peanuts. They are completely agreed that the Virginia and high quality larger Valencia peanuts should receive a higher support price. A number of Senators and Representatives from Virginia to Texas have

introduced legislation to achieve this result. Hearings were held by the Oilseed Subcommittee but due to the pressure of adjournment these hearings were not completed and will be continued early next session unless the Department shall in the meantime have equalized these supports.

There seems to be some hope that this may happen because the Honorable Stephen Pace, spokesman for the southeastern interests, stated in a letter of August 5 that "we had insisted at the last hearing, July 31, (3) that differentials should be fixed in the fall or first of each year," and he added, "You will observe that the Under Secretary concurs." This would indicate that we could expect action before next session.

As to the nature of the action which we can expect, we can only refer to the Department's report on the bills forwarded to Chairman COOLEY over the Under Secretary's signature on August 24, 1961. In this report Mr. Murphy stated "In the circumstances, and particularly because the planting time for the 1961 crop was past, it did not seem wise to change substantially the differentials established for the prior crop."

At least if we are again denied equal treatment we will have to be given a new reason.

The southwestern producers full well recognize the desirability of maintaining a united front in the peanut industry but they feel very strongly that this unity cannot be purchased at the price of acceptance of any differential between the support price of a pound of sound mature peanut kernels, whether these kernels come from a Runner vine in the Southeast or a Spanish bush in the Southwest.

Sugar Policy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 1961

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, the House Committee on Agriculture on Thursday, September 7 adopted three resolutions relating to the operation of the Sugar Act, which is one of our most important and most successful agricultural programs. These resolutions have a bearing upon our domestic production of sugar and upon our imports of sugar from other countries.

For the information of the House, I am inserting these resolutions, along with other matter relating to the sugar program, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The resolutions follow:

Whereas Public Law 87-15, extending the Sugar Act of 1948 to June 30, 1962, conferred on the President the authority to withdraw the sugar quota assigned to Cuba and to obtain that sugar elsewhere; and

Whereas the law provided that after re-assigning a portion of the former Cuban quota pursuant to specific directives in the act, the balance was to be obtained from any

other country "except that special consideration shall be given to countries of the Western Hemisphere and to those countries purchasing United States agricultural commodities"; and

Whereas in the calendar year 1961 more than 1.3 million tons of sugar was purchased under this discretionary authority, with the preference directive above quoted applying to all such sugar so purchased after March 31, 1961; and

Whereas the legislative history of Public Law 87-15 made it clear that the preferential purchase directive was meant to apply to offers which were made by potential supplying countries to purchase U.S. agricultural commodities in addition to their previous or normal purchases; and

Whereas several countries were prepared to or did actually make such offers but not one of such offers was approved; and

Whereas those officials to whom the President had delegated this authority under the act not only failed to carry out the intent of Congress to secure additional exports of U.S. agricultural commodities in connection with the purchase of such sugar but indicated that the making of such offers would be discouraged and that actual preference would be given to those countries not making any such offer: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President be requested to instruct those in charge of this aspect of the sugar program that the clear intent of Congress is to be carried out and that in making any such purchases of sugar for the calendar year 1962 clear preference is to be given those countries which offer to buy a reasonable quantity of U.S. agricultural commodities in return for our purchase of their sugar.

Whereas it has come to the attention of this committee that certain officials in the executive branch of the Government are reported to favor the adoption of a "global quota" system for the importation of sugar into the United States; and

Whereas the existing system under which specific import quotas are established by law has for many years operated effectively to protect domestic sugar production, assure consumers of ample sugar supplies at fair and stable prices, and to promote the export trade of the United States: Therefore be it

Resolved, That this committee would regard with extreme disfavor any action or statement by any representative of the United States at the conference in Geneva, Switzerland, on the International Sugar Agreement which would commit the United States or imply, either directly or indirectly, any commitment on the part of the United States to adopt any system of sugar importation other than fixed statutory quotas such as have heretofore operated so effectively under the Sugar Act of 1948 and previous laws; and be it further

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Agriculture Committee of the House of Representatives that in allocating the sugar tonnage necessary to supply the domestic "growth factor" the Secretary of Agriculture should make allocations to new mills so that this new tonnage can support the development of the sugar industry in new areas in anticipation of the passage of legislation revising the Sugar Act in 1962.

Mr. Speaker, on August 3, I announced on behalf of the House Committee on Agriculture that, since the Department of Agriculture was not then ready to submit its recommendations on future sugar policy, the consideration of new sugar legislation would be postponed until the 2d session of the 87th Congress convenes in January. I stated that sugar legislation then would be given preferred treatment. I am submitting

for the RECORD a copy of the news release issued at that time, as follows:

ACTION ON NEW SUGAR LEGISLATION POSTPONED

Upon receiving word from Secretary Freeman that the Department of Agriculture is not now ready to submit recommendations for new legislation relating to sugar, Chairman HAROLD D. COOLEY of the House Committee on Agriculture announced today postponement of Committee consideration of such legislation until the 2d session of the 87th Congress convenes in January.

"Sugar legislation will be given preferred treatment when the Congress returns in January," Mr. COOLEY said.

"Early this year we extended the Sugar Act from March 31, 1961, to June 30, 1962. It was the committee's intention to consider long range legislation when we completed work on the general farm legislation which was finally approved by the Congress today. We have been awaiting recommendations from the Department, which administers the sugar program, on new legislation to extend the Sugar Act further and deal with the long-term problems of sugar production and supply.

"Today I received a letter from Secretary Freeman in which he says 'it appears inadvisable to present such recommendations before the beginning of the next session of Congress', primarily because world production and marketing of sugar are undergoing realignment and the situation has not yet stabilized."

The Secretary's letter follows:

"DEAR CONGRESSMAN COOLEY: This is in response to your inquiry about recommendations from this Department for amending and extending the Sugar Act.

"For several reasons it appears inadvisable to present such recommendations before the beginning of the next session of Congress. World production and marketing of sugar are undergoing realignment and the situation has not yet stabilized. This fact coupled with other uncertainties in the international field lead us to believe it wise to reserve judgment for the present about some of the major issues respecting sugar import quotas.

"Within the domestic sugar industry there are also important unresolved issues. These issues, too, may require long and difficult hearings by your committee and the Senate Finance Committee as well as study by the executive agencies.

"I know that you, as well as we, wanted to get the Sugar Act extended at this session. However, because of the heavy workload in connection with the general farm legislation, work on specialized legislation, such as the Sugar Act, had to be postponed. It appears doubtful that sufficient time would be available to get new sugar legislation enacted during the remainder of this session."

Mr. Speaker, for the further easy and ready reference of the Members, I believe this report should embrace also that part of the statement of policy by the managers on the part of the House, in the conference on S. 1643—H.R. 8230—the Agricultural Act of 1961 relating to sugar.

This statement follows:

Exchange of sugar for surplus agricultural commodities: The committee of conference deplores the fact that the responsible departments of the Government has not taken the opportunity in purchasing ex quota sugar (that bought from nonquota countries as the result of withdrawal of the Cuban quota) to sell additional quantities of agricultural commodities.

In the law extending the Sugar Act from March 31, 1961, to June 30, 1962, the Congress provided that "special consideration" in the purchase of ex quota sugar should be

given to those countries purchasing U.S. agricultural commodities. In spite of this requirement, not one pound of surplus commodities has been sold under this provision.

Authority to administer this provision of law was delegated by the President to the Secretary of Agriculture in Proclamation No. 3401 in these words:

"Do hereby continue the delegation to the Secretary of Agriculture of the authority vested in the President by section 408(b)(2) and section 408(b)(3) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, such authority to be continued to be exercised with the concurrence of the Secretary of State."

In spite of this clear delegation of authority, the Department of Agriculture did not establish any regular procedures or method for receiving proposals to exchange sugar for agricultural commodities and it appears that the part played by the Department of State has been substantially larger than the "concurrence" required by the President.

In testimony before the House Agriculture Committee, an Assistant Secretary of State asserted that he did not agree with the directive of Congress with respect to the exchange of sugar for agricultural commodities, that he considered this to be poor policy, and assumed full responsibility for turning down specific proposals for such an exchange which have been made by delegations from foreign countries.

This position was reiterated by another Assistant Secretary of State in a letter to a Member of Congress in which he said:

"From the foregoing considerations, it was decided that proposals to make allocations of sugar quotas conditional, upon purchases of surplus wheat or other commodities or products, would complicate administration of the sugar program and would be contrary to sound commercial trade policy. This view was made known to officials of the Brazilian Government when they requested a discussion of the matter."

Obviously some subordinate officials in the Department of State not only frown upon the clear intent and meaning of legislation which has been enacted by Congress, but arrogantly and deliberately refuse to execute the laws enacted as Congress has clearly indicated such laws should be administered.

While these officials and representatives of the executive branch of the Government might not be guilty of malfeasance they very well may be guilty of misfeasance of office.

Apparently every roadblock that can possibly be arranged and devised has been provided to obstruct and to delay the disposition of surplus agricultural commodities except for foreign currencies. Certainly strategic materials vital in our own economy are worth far more to our Government, in exchange for our agricultural commodities, than are foreign currencies of doubtful value. We still need many strategic materials in our stockpiles, yet those who are administering our programs seem to prefer stockpiles of these currencies of doubtful value which have accumulated and are being accumulated in many nations around the world.

If these programs which Congress has initiated and authorized are not honestly and fairly administered and executed, only representatives of the executive branch of the Government can be blamed. In no one of these programs has Congress written mandatory provisions, but on many occasions Congress has indicated that strategic materials or sales for dollars or dollar credit, are to be preferred to sales for foreign currency. Notwithstanding we continue to accumulate these currencies instead of strategic and vital materials. If some drastic action is not taken by the executive branch of the Government the disposal of our agricultural commodities will be retarded and the taxpayers will bear the burden of the storage costs involved.